

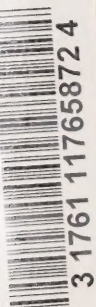
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Report on

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF JAPANESE IN CANADA, 1944-1946



Departmental Sanatorium for Japanese, New Denver, B.C. — Photo: Mark Toyama



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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

ON THE

**RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF JAPANESE
IN CANADA, 1944-1946**

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MINISTER OF LABOUR

ARTHUR J. MacNAMARA
DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR



JANUARY, 1947

REPORT ON RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF JAPANESE IN CANADA 1944-46

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The wartime policy and administration of Japanese evacuation, relocation, housing, welfare and education from early in 1942 to July, 1944, has been described fully in two previous Reports issued by the Department of Labour. One of these, entitled "Removal of Japanese from Protected Areas", was issued in December, 1942, and the other, "Report on Administration of Japanese Affairs in Canada", was issued in August, 1944.

Following the declaration of war against Japan in December, 1941, the immediate task was to remove approximately 21,000 people of Japanese origin from the Pacific Coast area for security reasons. The British Columbia Security Commission was established early in 1942 to carry out this emergency evacuation program, which was practically completed by autumn of the same year. Because of the urgency, provision had to be made for the temporary housing and care of those who would not or could not transfer directly to employment outside the coastal area. Of the number evacuated, about 12,100 were housed in temporary settlements in the interior of British Columbia, established by the Department. Approximately 5,800 transferred directly to employment east of the Rockies, the majority going to Alberta and Manitoba.* About three thousand others went to employment or self-sustaining occupations throughout the interior of British Columbia.

After the evacuation was completed, continuous efforts were made to encourage and assist people of Japanese origin located in the temporary Housing Centres operated by the Department to transfer with their families to employment outside of British Columbia and also to essential employment elsewhere in the interior of that province. At the end of July, 1944, there were, however, still more than ten thousand people living in these settlements. There were, in addition, more than five thousand persons of Japanese origin living in the interior but not in the Departmental Housing Centres. By July, 1944, with 15,733 Japanese still residing in British Columbia, the movement of evacuees eastward had decreased to very small proportions, for a variety of reasons mentioned in the 1944 Report.

The purpose of this third Report is to present a factual review of the Department's administration of Japanese affairs in Canada from July, 1944, to December, 1946.

*See Statistics in Appendix.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARD JAPANESE IN CANADA

On August 4, 1944, the Prime Minister of Canada, Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, made a detailed statement in the House of Commons outlining Government policy in respect to people of the Japanese race in Canada. Because of the importance of this statement it is reprinted in full:

" . . . Now may I speak of persons of Japanese origin in Canada. On several occasions the view has been expressed by residents of British Columbia that the rest of Canada does not appreciate the Japanese problem, and that it has been left as virtually the sole responsibility of their province. The fact that in 1941, 22,096 of the 23,149 persons of Japanese race in Canada lived in British Columbia undoubtedly made the people of that province particularly aware of the problem, and I can equally say it made the people of other parts of Canada less aware of how great the problem was. It cannot be said that during the war the Government of Canada has left the question on the doorstep of British Columbia. It has taken primary responsibility. I should like now to say, and to emphasize the statement, that the government recognizes that the problem is one to be faced and dealt with not merely by British Columbia but by the whole country. The provinces have their particular sphere of responsibility. I wish to make clear, however, that the government does recognize that the problem is one to be faced by the whole of Canada as a Canadian problem. It is on this basis that the matter has been approached.

The government has had certain basic principles before it in formulating the policy which I wish to present to-day. In the first place, it recognizes the concern felt by British Columbia at the possibility of once again having within its borders virtually the entire Japanese population of Canada. In the past that situation has led to acrimony and bitterness. That the feeling is general in British Columbia has been made evident not only by the remarks of hon. members from that province but also through representations received from many west coast organizations and individuals. In view of the concern, it is felt that it must be accepted as a basic factor that it would be unwise and undesirable, not only from the point of view of the people of British Columbia, but also from that of persons of Japanese origin themselves, to allow the Japanese population to be concentrated in that province after the war.

Secondly, account should be taken of the fact that for the most part the people of Japanese race in the country have remained loyal and have refrained from acts of sabotage and obstruction during the war. It is a fact that no person of Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of war. For the future protection of those who have remained loyal, as well as to eliminate those who have shown that their true allegiance is not to Canada but to Japan, the government is of the view that persons of Japanese race, whether Japanese nationals or British subjects by nationalization or birth, who have shown disloyalty to Canada during the war, should not have the privilege of remaining in Canada after the struggle is terminated. That is a second principle that is considered to be fundamental.

Thirdly, the government is of the view that, having regard to the strong feeling that has been aroused against the Japanese during the war and to the extreme difficulty of assimilating Japanese persons in Canada, no immigration of Japanese into this country should be allowed after the war. It is realized, of course, that no declaration of this type can or should be attempted which would be binding indefinitely into the future. Nevertheless, as a guiding principle in the years after the war, it is felt that Japanese immigrants should not be admitted.

Finally, the government considers that, while there are disloyal persons to be removed, and while immigration in future is undesirable, and while problems of assimilation undoubtedly do present themselves with respect even to the loyal Japanese in Canada, nevertheless they are persons who have been admitted here to settle and become citizens, or who have been born into this free country of ours, and that we cannot do less than treat such persons fairly and justly. The interests of Canada must be paramount, and its interests will be protected as the first duty of

the government. It has not, however, at any stage of the war, been shown that the presence of a few thousand persons of Japanese race who have been guilty of no act of sabotage and who have manifested no disloyalty even during periods of utmost trial, constitutes a menace to a nation of almost twelve million people. Those who are disloyal must be removed. That is clear. Surely, however, it is not to be expected that the government will do other than deal justly with those who are guilty of no crime, or even of any ill intention. For the government to act otherwise would be an acceptance of the standards of our enemies and the negation of the purposes for which we are fighting.

These are the principles that have seemed to the government worthy of acceptance as the basis for a reasonable and equitable policy in disposing of this vexatious problem. The exigencies of the future may dictate modifications or alterations.

I should add that in handling the Japanese problem we shall attempt, in so far as it seems desirable, to maintain a policy that in a sense can be considered as part of a continental policy. The situation in the United States in a great many essentials is the same as our own, and to the extent that it seems desirable we shall endeavour to ensure that our policy takes account of the policies which are being applied south of the border. There is no need for an identity of policy, but I believe there is merit in maintaining a substantial consistency of treatment in the two countries.

I might now mention the tentative measures which it is proposed to put into effect in order to carry out a policy based upon the principles I have indicated. The first and, in a sense, the fundamental task is to determine the loyal and the disloyal persons of Japanese race in Canada. The entire policy depends upon this being done. To some extent, of course, the task has been carried out through the examination and internment of suspicious or dangerous persons. It cannot be assumed, however, that all those who have been interned are disloyal. Some may have merely misunderstood their dispossession from their property in the protected zones, and, as peaceful and honest Canadian citizens, may have striven to protect and retain what they considered to be rightfully theirs. Undoubtedly some of these cases exist. Misunderstanding is not the same as traitorous intent, and a stubborn defence of one's own property is not necessarily disloyalty. On the other hand, there may be persons who have committed no act to justify their internment but who are in fact disloyal. What is clearly needed is the establishment of a quasi-judicial commission to examine the background, loyalties and attitudes of all persons of Japanese race in Canada to ascertain those who are not fit persons to be allowed to remain here. The commission I have referred to should, I think, be established in the fairly near future in order that it may begin what will be a large and important task. The result of the work of the commission would be to establish a list of disloyal Japanese persons, some of whom will be Japanese nationals, some British subjects by naturalization, and some British subjects by birth. The government's intention would be to have these disloyal persons deported to Japan as soon as that is physically possible. Prior to deportation, British subjects, falling within this class, would be deprived of their status as such. By the terms of the peace, Japan can be compelled, whether she wishes it or not, to accept these persons. There may also be some persons who will voluntarily indicate a desire to proceed to Japan. For these, no further examination would be necessary. Whatever their national status, they would be allowed and encouraged to go as soon as they can.

Once the examination has been carried out there will be established a list of Japanese persons who are loyal to Canada. Those persons, if they have been properly admitted to this country, and wish to remain here, should be allowed to do so. However, as I have said, they should not be allowed once more to concentrate in British Columbia. To prevent such concentration, measures of two types can be taken—a maximum can be set on the number of persons of Japanese race to be allowed to return to British Columbia, and persons of Japanese race can be given encouragement to move and remain elsewhere. It would be most undesirable, I believe, to establish a permanent barrier to the movement within Canada of persons who have been lawfully admitted to Canada or who are nationals of Canada. That would raise the possibility of discrimination and restrictions on movement to and from provinces which might have most unfortunate consequences in the future. Even the establishment of a temporary limitation would be undesirable in principle, but as a practical question of policy it may well be inescapable.

There is little doubt that, with co-operation on the part of the provinces, it can be made possible to settle the Japanese more or less evenly throughout Canada. They will have to settle in such a way that they must be able to pursue the settled lives to which they are entitled, and that they do not present themselves as an unassimilable bloc or colony which might again give rise to distrust, fear and dislike. It is the fact of concentration that has given rise to the problem.

The sound policy and the best policy for the Japanese Canadians themselves is to distribute their numbers as widely as possible throughout the country where they will not create feelings of racial hostility.

It is not my intention at this time to enlarge further on this matter. There are questions of detail still to be considered. There may also be modifications of policy which further investigation will show to be necessary. However, the lines of development to which the government will endeavour to adhere will be in general those which I have outlined. We must not permit in Canada the hateful doctrine of racialism, which is the basis of the Nazi system everywhere. Our aim is to resolve a difficult problem in a manner which will protect the people of British Columbia and the interests of the country as a whole, and at the same time preserve, in whatever we do, principles of fairness and justice."

The salient features of the policy may be summarized as follows:

(1) To avoid undue concentration with consequent racial hostility and strife, people of Japanese origin should be distributed more evenly throughout Canada;

(2) Those found disloyal to Canada during the war should not have the privilege of remaining in this country, and those desiring to go to Japan voluntarily should be aided and encouraged to do so;

(3) Any further Japanese immigration should be prohibited, but without commitments binding indefinitely into the future;

(4) People of Japanese origin loyal to Canada should be treated fairly and justly.

The Prime Minister's statement received general support in Parliament and by the press of the country. The policy enunciated has governed Japanese administration by the Department of Labour during the last two and a half years.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL PHASES OF ADMINISTRATION 1944-46

Order in Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Japanese Placement to act as Chief Executive Officer, under the authority of the Minister and Deputy Minister of Labour, in carrying out the responsibilities of the Department with reference to the evacuated Japanese. A Japanese Division was established in the Department under his direction, with the Head Office at Vancouver. Local supervisors under his direction administered the eight Departmental Housing Centres in the interior of British Columbia.* Placement Offices were established at five points east of British Columbia.†

The first Commissioner was Mr. G. Collins of Winnipeg, who held the post through 1943 and 1944 until he returned to the service of the Manitoba Government. He was succeeded by Mr. T. B. Pickersgill of Ottawa, formerly with National Selective Service, who carried on until he resigned in September, 1946, to take another government post. The present Commissioner is Mr. J. F. MacKinnon of Ottawa, formerly in charge of the Alternative Service Branch of the Department.

With the evacuation from the coastal area completed and the temporary housing settlements in the interior of British Columbia established, the chief functions of the Japanese Division since July, 1944, have been the administration of the above-mentioned settlements and the carrying out of the relocation program. At July 1, 1944, there were 10,443 people residing in the settlements. By January 1, 1947, this number had been reduced to 900. This remaining group resides at the Housing Centre at New Denver, B.C. The number is made up principally of people who are aged or infirm, or who are included in families whose placement in employment and transfer to other areas is difficult because of a number of physical reasons.

While the interior settlements were only intended to provide temporary accommodation, the policy followed was to operate them as nearly as possible as normal communities. Supervised by Occidentals and staffed by Japanese the towns functioned efficiently with regular municipal services provided by the Department. Schools were established and conducted for the public school children, following the provincial curriculum and using the English language, and staffed by specially trained Canadian-born Japanese teachers. The various Christian churches held regular services in all Centres, as well as undertaking high school and kindergarten education.

About twenty per cent of those in the settlements required full maintenance and another twenty per cent required partial maintenance by the Department. This minority was given maintenance at rates approximating provincial relief rates. Following a recommendation of the Jackson Royal Commission in January, 1944, rates were increased ten per cent for needy cases. The people also received free housing, fuel, light, medical care, and special allowances for medicines and clothing. In addition to the sanatorium for tubercular patients at New Denver, B.C., Departmental hospitals and clinics provided efficient medical facilities in all settlements, and several homes for the aged were operated. The absence of any epidemic during these five years, and the conspicuous

*Tashme, Greenwood, Lemon Creek, Slocan, New Denver, Rosebery, Sandon and Kaslo Projects.

†See Chapter V on Relocation.

improvement in the health of all Japanese evacuees, particularly the children, in the Housing Centres, is conclusive evidence of the satisfactory manner in which the Department discharged its responsibilities to care for the evacuees.

The enforcement of security regulations covering Japanese was the responsibility of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This involved registration* of each person of the Japanese race reaching his or her sixteenth birthday, and the enforcement of Defence of Canada Regulations and Departmental Administrative Orders.† Also, each adult Japanese was required to obtain a permit for a permanent change of residence or for a temporary movement of more than fifty miles in the interior of British Columbia.‡ The Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintained a small detachment in each large Centre; and they share with the supervisory staffs, and the Japanese themselves, the credit for a complete absence of disturbances of the peace and serious crimes of any kind in the settlements during the five years from 1942 to 1946.

Following the end of hostilities with Japan, steps were taken to release about 425 Japanese men still in internment. A considerable proportion of these ex-internees have repatriated to Japan during 1946 on a voluntary basis.

Before Pearl Harbor, forty or fifty Japanese Canadians enlisted voluntarily in the Canadian Armed Forces. During the next three years, Japanese Canadians were not accepted for enlistment, but early in 1945 about 175 young Canadian-born Japanese men who volunteered were enlisted for special intelligence duties with the Canadian and British Forces in the Far East. These men gave loyal and efficient service to their country, and some are still engaged in administrative work with the Occupation Forces in the Far East.

The total net expenditures covering all phases of Japanese Departmental Administration have amounted to slightly more than \$13,000,000 to the end of 1946.‡

*The Order-in-Council authorizing this registration was revoked on January 23, 1947.

†These have been revoked since the end of hostilities except controls over travel and change of residence.

‡See Statistics in Appendix.

CHAPTER IV

REPATRIATION

(a) Attitude toward Repatriation up to 1945

When war broke out with Japan on December 7, 1941, 205 adults and 1,483 children of Japanese origin from Canada were visiting in Japan and were forced to remain there throughout the hostilities. In 1942 and 1943 two small groups of Japanese from Canada, totalling 103, were included, on a voluntary basis and at their own request, with larger contingents from the United States repatriating to Japan, in exchange for United States and Canadian citizens repatriating from Japanese-occupied territory.

In the years 1942 to 1944 the Protecting Power for Japanese interests in Canada (Spain) received applications for repatriation to Japan including 1,786 persons of Japanese origin in Canada (1,127 adults, and 659 children, fifteen years of age and under*). In the same period various Departments of the Canadian Government received applications for repatriation to Japan for 2,291 (1,513 adults and 778 children*). Even allowing for some duplications in the lists, it is estimated that over 3,000 persons, including children, were involved in such requests.

Toward the end of 1944, as previously mentioned, movement east declined to a minimum, and the large group remaining in the Housing Centres appeared increasingly determined to "sit out" the war without moving from these settlements. Of these people, an indefinite number, totalling several thousands, wanted to go to Japan, and a larger number were undecided. Some younger Japanese Canadians, through the influence of parents and Committees, were discouraged from relocating, although realizing that conditions were most opportune in that period of high employment to become satisfactorily re-established.

(b) Voluntary Repatriation Survey, February-August, 1945

As a consequence, therefore, of the large number of unverified requests for repatriation being received, and of the slowing down in relocation, it became necessary to take further steps to determine more definitely those people of Japanese origin in British Columbia desiring to remain in Canada as distinguished from those who wished to go to Japan. It was decided that a survey would be conducted early in 1945, at a time when the war was reaching its final stage in Europe, to determine those wishing to go to Japan, as a preliminary to an intensified program of re-establishment for those desiring to remain in Canada. Such survey was a necessary and logical preliminary step to the development of a comprehensive relocation program, with increased assistance to achieve re-establishment on a wider geographic distribution throughout the country.

Great care was taken to plan and conduct the survey in such a way that every adult would be free to make up his or her own mind and make known his or her own voluntary decision. Instead of permitting the head of each family to sign for the whole family, as in previous requests, every person sixteen years of age or over was given the right to speak for himself or herself. Children

*Practically all the children were born in Canada.

fifteen years and under were listed as dependents of the head of the family, but these, too, if reaching their sixteenth birthday while still in Canada, were asked to declare for themselves whether they wished to stay in this country.

A Statement was issued by the Minister of Labour to all people of the Japanese race, explaining that the Government would guarantee free transportation and the transfer of proceeds from the sale of property for all persons desiring to go to Japan. A Statement by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement was posted at the same time in both English and Japanese languages, urging all who desired to remain in Canada to co-operate with the Government's dispersal policy by relocating eastward to suitable employment with the assistance of the Department, and outlining the facilities and assistance which would be provided to aid in relocation to self-supporting employment. The details of the financial assistance for persons moving east, which included free transportation for people and their household effects, as well as travelling and placement allowances, were made known before the survey was undertaken, so that those desiring to stay in Canada would know what the Government was prepared to do to assist them in becoming permanently re-established outside British Columbia, in accordance with the Government policy of more equitable distribution.

The Japanese had several weeks to discuss the proposals before the survey took place. During this period, Departmental Supervisors in all projects explained the policy to the Japanese; and the Commissioner of Japanese Placement personally visited every project, met the local Japanese Committees, and clarified orally and in writing all details concerning the survey and the Government's policy in general.

The declaration forms contained a simple but definite statement of desire to repatriate to Japan with any dependents, and of intention to relinquish British nationality (as far as the Canadian citizens were concerned). The survey was conducted by a special detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Before commencing their work, members of the detachment received specific written instructions as to their duties and the procedure which they were to follow. This procedure began and ended with explaining the declaration form, making sure the contents were understood, arranging for the local Japanese Committee to provide an interpreter where needed, and receiving the signed requests from those desiring repatriation.

The survey was completed across Canada by August, 1945, but a few more Declarations asking repatriation were received subsequently. The total number involved in requests for repatriation was 10,397 at August 31, 1945, and subsequently this increased to 10,813. This last number includes 6,996 adults who actually signed individual Declaration Forms and their dependent children fifteen years of age and under numbering 3,117. It is significant that 81 per cent of the people sixteen years of age and over in the settlements requested repatriation, compared with only 34 per cent of those residing elsewhere in British Columbia, and with 15 per cent of those living east of the Rockies.‡

Complaints were made subsequently that pressure was exerted to induce signatures for repatriation, and that assurances were given to the effect that those signing could later cancel their voluntary declarations. These complaints were carefully investigated and found to have no basis in fact. No officer or employee of the Government made any effort to persuade or induce any person of the Japanese race to sign a declaration for repatriation. The International Red Cross delegate in Canada made a tour in June, 1945, through all Japanese projects in British Columbia and Alberta at a time when the survey had been completed in those

‡Including dependent children, forty-four per cent of the persons of Japanese origin in Canada were included in Declarations asking repatriation. See Statistics in Appendix for analysis by national status.

areas. He held meetings with Japanese Committees and interviewed many individuals on the subject of repatriation, among other matters. Subsequently, he reported officially to his Geneva Headquarters:

"Some Japanese spokesmen declared that the demand for signing of this Declaration for repatriation must be called an 'act of intimidation'.

We have been particularly careful in the investigation of this complaint on the part of the Japanese population in Canada, and we find that there can be no question whatsoever of intimidation and that that word is entirely unjustified. . . .

In all fairness, it must be stated that the R.C.M.P. Detachment which took the census amongst every person of Japanese origin, sixteen years of age or over, required all those who cannot speak English fluently, to bring along an interpreter of their own choice, in order to ensure that nobody would sign this Declaration without being fully aware of its purport and significance. Wide use was made of this privilege, and we are assured that no pressure of any sort was exercised by the police to obtain the signatures from those who put their names on the applications."

The Minister of Labour mentioned this report in his speech of November 21, 1945, in the House of Commons, and added:

"Let me say, with all the emphasis at my command, that no coercion was exercised in the taking of requests for repatriation from persons of the Japanese race. I would not stand for it for one minute, neither would the government nor the people . . ."

The survey showed that a large majority in the Housing Centres did not desire at that time to remain in Canada. The result indicated why it had been so difficult in previous years to make progress in resettlement from these Centres. It enabled the Japanese Division to use certain Housing Centres to accommodate those desiring to remain in Canada, and the other Centres for those wishing to go to Japan, and in this way facilitated relocation. This re-arrangement was carried out in the summer and autumn of 1945.

(c) *Effects of the End of the War*

In reply to questions before and during the survey as to whether applications for cancellation of requests would be considered later, those whose minds were not fully made up were advised not to sign declarations requesting repatriation. The survey was completed just before Japan signed the armistice terms of surrender on September 1, 1945. Prior to the signing of the armistice, applications seeking cancellation of requests for repatriation were received covering a total of 285 persons. By December 31, 1945, however, this total had increased to 4,720 persons and by the end of March, 1946, to a total of 6,313.*

(d) *Deportation Orders*

On December 17, 1945, the Prime Minister tabled in Parliament three Orders in Council, P.C. 7355, 7356, and 7357, all dated December 15, 1945. In so doing, the Prime Minister emphasized that these Orders raised no new principles but merely provided a procedure for giving effect to the policy outlined in his August 1944 Statement, in the light of the results of the Repatriation Survey and the end of hostilities with Japan. It was felt that those who had indicated a voluntary desire to go to Japan, at a time when that country was at war with Canada, should now be assisted to leave Canada without delay.

Order in Council P.C. 7355 provided that persons of the Japanese race in the following categories were subject to deportation:

- (i) Japanese Nationals who had requested repatriation or who remained in internment on September 1, 1945.
- (ii) Naturalized Canadian citizens who requested repatriation and did not revoke their requests in writing before midnight on September 1, 1945.

*See Statistics in Appendix.

- (iii) Canadian-born Japanese sixteen years of age or over who requested repatriation, if such persons had not revoked their requests in writing before the issuance of an Order for their deportation.
- (iv) The wife and children (under sixteen years of age) of any person in the above categories for whom the Minister of Labour made an Order for Deportation.

The Order in Council included provision to enable persons deported or otherwise repatriated from Canada under the Order to take their funds, subject to currency exchange arrangements, and personal property with them to Japan. It also provided for free transportation and for the issuance of repatriation grants to give such persons amounts sufficient to bring their funds up to minimum figures of two hundred dollars per adult and fifty dollars per child, when leaving Canada.

Order in Council *P.C. 7356* provided that any person deported under *P.C. 7355* who had received naturalization papers in Canada should upon deportation cease to be either a British subject or a Canadian national.

Order in Council *P.C. 7357* authorized the establishment of a Commission to investigate the cases of Japanese Nationals and Naturalized Canadians of the Japanese race whose behaviour during the war cast doubt upon their loyalty and whose names were referred to the Commission by the Minister of Labour. The Commission was authorized after examination to recommend deportation on such grounds.

Before the end of the year, the validity of the three Orders was challenged by a Toronto organization, the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians, who requested of the Government a reference to the Supreme Court of Canada to determine the validity of the Orders. The Government agreed to this and on January 8, 1946, by Order in Council *P.C. 45*, referred the following question to the Supreme Court for hearing and decision:

"Are the Orders in Council, dated 15th day of December, 1945, being *P.C. 7355*, *7356* and *7357*, *ultra vires* of the Governor in Council either in whole or in part and, if so, in what particular or particulars and to what extent?"

A hearing on the reference was held in the same month, at which arguments were presented by the Attorney General of Canada, supported by the Attorney General of British Columbia, on the one hand, and by the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians, supported by the Attorney General of Saskatchewan, on the other hand. Judgment was handed down on February 20, 1946. The majority judgment held the Orders to be *intra vires*, with the exception of the section of *P.C. 7355* authorizing deportation of those in category (iv) above. An appeal was taken from this judgment to the Privy Council by the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians. The Government suspended all deportation proceedings under the Orders, pending the outcome thereof. The case was heard by the Privy Council in July, 1946, and decision was rendered in December, 1946, holding the Orders in Council to be *intra vires* in whole.*

(e) *Voluntary Movement from Canada to Japan in 1946*

At the time that the Government announced that an appeal to the Privy Council on the Japanese reference would be facilitated, an announcement was made to the effect that arrangements would be completed to secure and provide transportation for those wishing to go to Japan voluntarily but who did not want to wait until the Privy Council judgment was made known. The decision of the Government was summarized in a statement released March 13, 1946, by the Prime Minister, which stated in part:

"In the meantime, the Department of Labour will proceed with arrangements to assist any Japanese who wish to leave Canada to do so at an early date. Mr.

*On Jan. 23, 1947, the provisions concerning deportation in *P.C. 7355* were revoked, and *P.C. 7356* and *7357* were revoked in full. See Prime Minister's Statement, page 23.

King made it clear that, notwithstanding the fact that the Orders in Council are under review, any Japanese persons who wish to go to Japan will be accorded the terms provided for in Order in Council P.C. 7355, which allows the removal of the value of all property and assets held in Canada, and which provides for minimum financial credits and government assistance in needy cases. Persons leaving under these arrangements will be accorded free transportation for themselves and their families and for whatever baggage allotment is allowed by shipping conditions."

A General Notice was sent out to all who had signed for repatriation, giving full particulars of the procedure to be followed, the contents thereof being carefully explained in every settlement and project. This Notice had been drawn up following completion of arrangements with the United States authorities and the Supreme Allied Commander for the Pacific, General MacArthur, as to the procedure to be observed in repatriation and transfer of funds of repatriates to Japan. The transfer of funds was to be undertaken at the official exchange rate in effect in Japan for the exchange of United States dollars to Japanese yen. Financial assistance was to be provided where necessary as stipulated in P.C. 7355. All costs of transportation to Japan were to be borne by the Dominion Government. Departmental Medical Officers, in addition to administering immunization and vaccination, examined all applicants to ensure that they were physically fit for the voyage. Arrangements were made to use the Vancouver Immigration Shed to accommodate repatriates brought to Vancouver prior to sailing, and in cases where ship sailings were delayed.

Repatriation sailings were arranged as follows:

May 31, 1946, S.S. <i>Marine Angel</i>	668 persons
June 16, 1946, S.S. <i>General Meigs</i>	1,106 persons
August 2, 1946, S.S. <i>General Meigs</i>	1,377 persons
October 2, 1946, S.S. <i>Marine Falcon</i>	523 persons
December 24, 1946, S.S. <i>Marine Falcon</i>	290 persons
Total	3,964

Arrangements for the reception of the repatriates in Japan were made by the Supreme Allied Commander in Chief in Japan. Reports reaching the Department indicate that the voluntary repatriates were received at a United States Army Repatriation Centre on Tokyo Bay, near Yokohama, where they received their first instalment of their funds from the Bank of Japan and collected their baggage before proceeding to their destinations throughout Japan.

Of those going to Japan, by nationality 34 per cent were Japanese Nationals, 15 per cent were Naturalized Canadians, and 51 per cent were Canadian born (18 per cent sixteen years of age and over, 33 per cent dependent children under sixteen years of age).

CHAPTER V

RELOCATION AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT

(a) Relocation in 1944-45

Previous reports have described the placement program to July, 1944, during which approximately 7,000 Japanese were moved east of the Rockies at Government expense, into self-supporting employment in every province from Alberta to Quebec.

At July 1, 1944, there were still 15,733 persons of Japanese origin in British Columbia, of whom 10,443 were in Departmental Housing Centres. At January 1, 1947, there were 6,776 persons of Japanese origin in British Columbia,* of whom only about 900 resided in the one remaining settlement at New Denver, B.C. These are aged or infirm persons, or others belonging to families whose transfer to employment is difficult for a variety of reasons.

For all practical purposes, therefore, the relocation program from the temporary Housing Centres has been completed. In 1944 only about 600 moved east of the Rockies. In 1945, following the survey, about 925 relocated, mostly single persons and married couples. In 1946, approximately 4,700 persons have moved eastward from British Columbia, mostly in family groups. The total relocation from British Columbia in the five-year period has exceeded 13,000 persons.*

The change in distribution of the Japanese population in Canada is indicated by the following percentages:

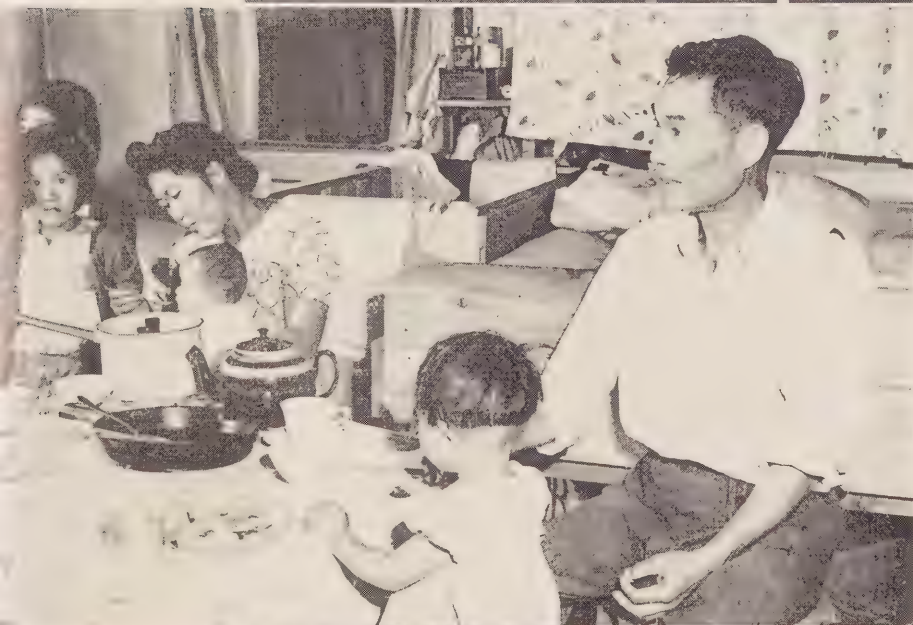
Japanese in Canada	British Columbia	Prairies	Eastern Canada	All Canada
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
January 1, 1942.....	96.2	2.9	0.9	100.0
July 1, 1944.....	66.4	20.4	13.2	100.0
January 1, 1947.....	32.9	28.6	38.5	100.0

The story of this movement since July, 1944, forms the most important section of this report. By the end of 1944, Japanese Division Placement Offices were in operation at Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto and Montreal. In 1946 Placement Offices were opened also at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and Ottawa, Ontario. These Offices have worked closely since their establishment with the Employment and Selective Service Offices in finding suitable employment for Japanese individuals and families coming from the west, and also finding Japanese workers to fill Orders placed in the Offices by prospective employers. Every effort has been made since 1942 to ensure that all Japanese placed in employment were given prevailing wages for the district in which they were employed.

During 1945, those capable of employment who desired to remain in Canada and who were not then in private employment were urged to accept suitable work east of the Rockies. Heads of families and other workers were assured that dependent members of families would be maintained in the British Columbia settlements while the workers went east, commenced their employment, and located proper accommodation for their families. Those incapable of self-support

* See Statistics in Appendix. In 1946 nearly 8,000 persons of Japanese origin left British Columbia for relocation or repatriation.

Patients in Sana-
torium for Japanese.
National Film Board



A family at
mealtime.
National Film Board

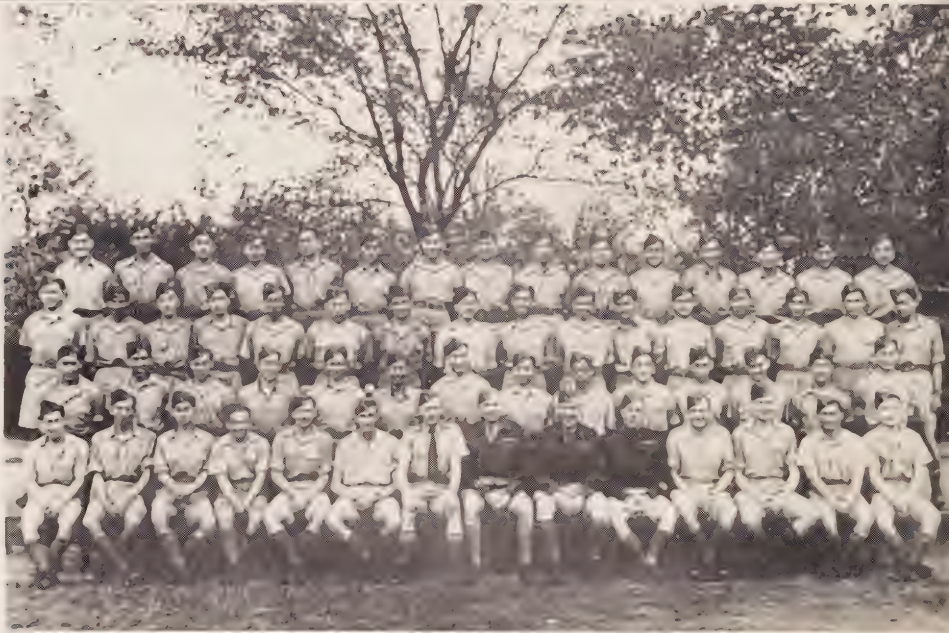
Japanese leaving
Slocan Project.
*Photocraft,
Slocan City*





S.S. General Meigs
leaving Vancouver
June 16, 1946, with
voluntary repatri-
ates for Japan.

Japanese-Canadian
(Nisei) soldiers
in training, 1945.



Tie-mill workers
in British
Columbia.
National Film Board

Going out to work
in Northern Ontario



Truck mechanics
fixing an engine.
National Film Board

Sugarbeet harvest-
ing on the prairies.





A Primary School
class in Alberta.
National Film Board



A Christian Church
group in Manitoba.



Staff at an Ontario
Placement Hostel.
Stollery Photo Service
St. Thomas

by reason of age or illness continued to receive Departmental assistance in the settlements. Free transportation was provided for those moving east from British Columbia and their families and household effects, in addition to a subsistence allowance for food while travelling and a further placement allowance to maintain them until the workers drew their first wages.

Before the repatriation survey had been commenced, these measures to encourage relocation from British Columbia were made clear to all Japanese Canadians residing in the temporary Housing Centres in that province.* While the survey was being conducted, Japanese Canadians in the settlements who stated their desire to remain in Canada and who were fit for work but not then in private employment were interviewed by Departmental Placement Officers and offered specific employment on the Prairies or in Eastern Canada. They were advised that the Department would continue to assume responsibility for their welfare in the east, and that good educational facilities through public and high school were available free of charge in the eastern provinces. Many took advantage of these offers of employment, and approximately 180 families (925 persons) moved east during the remainder of 1945. Of these, about 25 families (125 persons) went to the prairies and the others farther east.

(b) *Relocation in 1946*

Following the cessation of hostilities with Japan, plans were developed to accelerate relocation from the British Columbia Housing Centres, with a view to the early closing of these Centres. Because of the difficulties of transferring families during the winter months not a great deal could be accomplished until the spring of 1946 to hasten re-establishment, although a favourable attitude toward relocation was growing rapidly in the settlements during this period.

In April, 1946, relocation assistance grants were increased to the following scale in an effort to stimulate movement eastward†:

Single persons 16 years and over	\$ 45.00
Married couple	120.00
Children travelling with family:	
18 years and over	45.00
16 and 17 years	25.00
Under 16 years	15.00

By Order in Council P.C. 5973 of September 14, 1945, the Minister of Labour was vested with responsibility for the issuance of property licences to Japanese desiring to purchase or lease property for more than one year. Following the termination of hostilities with Japan these licences were freely issued upon application, in order to assist relocating families to find adequate living accommodation in or near employment areas, or for business purposes. Advantage was quickly taken of this relaxation of a wartime restriction, and to the end of 1946 several hundred licences had been issued to Japanese for the purchase of residential and business property across Canada. This restriction, like the

*See Chapter IV (b).

†Thus, for example, a family of two adults and four children travelling from Slocan City, B.C., to Hamilton, Ontario, would receive the following financial assistance from the Department:

	Amount	Average cost per person
Railway fares	\$277.42	\$ 46.23
Baggage (maximum)	131.32	21.89
Subsistence allowance for trip	48.00	8.00
Relocation grant	210.00	35.00
	<hr/> \$666.74	<hr/> \$111.12

(The first three amounts would vary with distance and the last amount would vary with age.)

other restriction on travel and change of residence, was retained after the end of hostilities on a modified basis only for the purpose of achieving a more equitable distribution of the Japanese population in Canada.*

It was realized that while certain types of employment (for example, farm work and domestic service) generally included accommodation, this was only a partial solution in the case of the increased numbers moving east during 1946, who consisted largely of family groups with numerous dependents not yet of employable age. Two plans were developed to meet this problem:

(1) Small group settlements in housing and community facilities were provided by large woods operators in Northern Ontario.†

(2) Departmental hostels were opened in areas where employment was available, which could accommodate persons relocating until permanent housing could be obtained. These hostels were established as temporary regional centres from which placement could be effected.

A small hostel had already been opened in April, 1944, at Summerville, Ontario, and in the next year arrangements were made to obtain priority accommodation in a small privately-operated hostel at London, Ontario. In addition, a Nisei Co-operative Residence in Toronto for single men and a similar Residence in Montreal for girls, were opened under church auspices. In several communities the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. helped by accommodating single people. Due to wartime conditions these were the only arrangements feasible, but nevertheless they performed a genuine service in taking care of those moving into urban communities until they could become more permanently established.

In the Spring of 1946 the Department was able to secure a number of National Defence camps and other Government-owned facilities for temporary accommodation of relocating families. Seven additional hostels located at points from Saskatchewan to Quebec were opened in late spring and summer.‡ These, together with the Summerville hostel, had a total capacity of 2,500 persons. By the end of the year it was possible to close three of the hostels, their purpose having been fulfilled. At the end of 1946, 733 people remained in the hostels in the process of becoming re-established. The hostels have been of great value in the resettlement of the large numbers who relocated from the west coast, and more than half the number who moved east during 1946 took advantage of hostel facilities. In the hostels Japanese families received temporary accommodation until they could be sure where they wished to settle permanently. Further, employers have been able to interview prospective Japanese employees before hiring them. This combination of factors has made possible more satisfactory and permanent placement.

Of the total of 4,700 persons relocated from British Columbia in 1946, about twenty-five per cent settled on the prairies and seventy-five per cent in eastern Canada. At least two-thirds went without delay to self-supporting employment or to join relatives already relocated who had arranged for living accommodation.

*Restrictions on property purchase and lease have been revoked in January, 1947.

†See Section (d) of this Chapter.

‡In order of establishment: Moose Jaw, Sask.; Transcona, Man.; Farnham, P.Q.; Neys, N. Ont.; Hearst, N. Ont.; Angler, N. Ont.; and Fingal, Ont.

(c) *Resettlement on the Prairies*

The following table shows the number of persons of Japanese origin in the Prairie Provinces:

	1944	1945		1946		1947
	July 1	Jan. 1	July 1	Jan. 1	July 1	Jan. 1
Alberta.....	3,569	3,559	3,650	3,681	4,176	4,180
Saskatchewan.....	143	157	158	164	320	505
Manitoba.....	1,123	1,052	1,103	1,052	1,250	1,186
	4,835	4,768	4,911	4,897	5,746	5,871

The 664 Japanese on the Prairies at the beginning of 1942 were joined by about 3,700 from British Columbia before July 1 of that year. In the next two years the total number grew slowly to 4,835. The previous Reports have described the conditions under which these people were placed in farm employment, particularly in Alberta and Manitoba. Their living conditions and wages have improved steadily since 1942, especially since the relaxation of wartime restrictions.

In periods when they were not working on farms, hundreds were employed in the canneries, packing plants and logging camps. Many of the girls went into domestic service, nursing and other occupations. Small groups have also come from British Columbia each season to help in Alberta farm work and in fish-processing in the northern section of the Province.

In Manitoba, employment for people of Japanese origin was similar in nature to that in Alberta, except for a stronger tendency to move into general farming, market gardening and miscellaneous employment. Many men worked during the winter months in the bush camps of Northern Ontario and Manitoba, while others secured work in the Winnipeg area. A few of the younger people attended school and university during the winter.

The Prairie Provinces received a proportion of those who moved east from British Columbia during 1946. The hostels which were opened at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and Transcona, Manitoba, assisted materially in the establishment of Japanese families in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northern Ontario. At January 1, 1947, there were still approximately 280 people in the Moose Jaw Hostel awaiting transfer and placement in employment.

Working relations between employers and Japanese workers on the Prairies have been mutually satisfactory with very few exceptions since 1942. The Japanese by 1946 were providing around fifty per cent of the labour for sugar beet production in the Prairie Provinces, and recent reports indicate that a substantial majority of both employers and Japanese workers in this industry desire to continue present arrangements.

(d) *Re-establishment in Eastern Canada*

The following table shows the number of persons of Japanese origin east of Manitoba:

	1944	1945		1946		1947
	July 1	Jan. 1	July 1	Jan. 1	July 1	Jan. 1
Ontario*.....	2,613	2,914	3,194	3,742	4,852	6,616
Quebec.....	451	532	589	716	1,046	1,247
Maritimes.....	1	1	1	1	18	17
	3,065	3,447	3,784	4,459	5,916	7,880

* The Ontario totals included 706 Japanese in Northern Ontario at July 1, 1944, which increased to 742 at July 1, 1946, and 995 at January 1, 1947. The first figure included 425 interned men who were all released from internment before July 1, 1946, although some stayed in Northern Ontario.

The Report issued in 1944 outlined the main phases of relocation in eastern Canada to that time. The last two and a half years have seen a steady growth in eastern placement during which the number of Japanese residents east of the Manitoba-Ontario boundary has increased more than one hundred and fifty per cent. To integrate placement activities in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes, an Eastern Regional Supervisor of Japanese Placement was appointed in March, 1945, with headquarters at Toronto.

The chief difficulty in 1945 relocation was finding housing close to available employment. More large families were relocating, joining Canadian-born sons and daughters who had previously moved east from British Columbia. Hostel accommodation was used to capacity and as many as possible were sent directly to jobs. Naturally, job vacancies which provided accommodation received preference, particularly farm placements.

During the period from April to June, 1946, 1,298 persons moved from British Columbia to Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. This exceeded the total number transferred during the whole of 1945. Early in the summer of 1946, hostels were opened at Neys, N. Ont., and Farnham, P.Q., capable of holding nine hundred people, but the majority continued to go directly to jobs, and either located their own accommodation or joined relatives. The placement organization was strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of Japanese Placement with headquarters at Ottawa to correlate placement plans, and additional experienced staff was placed on this work.

The Farm Placement Plan, initiated in 1945 in conjunction with the Inter-church Advisory Committee on Japanese Canadian Resettlement, was extended in 1946. The Committee is composed of Home Mission officials of the five large Christian denominations. By this plan local church groups would assist individual families in becoming re-established in normal community life and employment, particularly in less crowded rural and semi-urban communities.

Several large pulp and paper companies in Northern Ontario, which had satisfactory experience with Japanese labour during the years from 1942 to 1946, undertook to provide the necessary facilities so that the families of their Japanese employees might join them and reside near their place of employment. They agreed to a proposal to provide housing and all other community facilities for these families, including schools, churches, community halls and co-operative stores. In some cases the company provided housing and in other cases provided sufficient lumber and other materials to permit the men to build their own homes. The wage rates have been those prevailing in the industry, mostly on a piece-work basis. In addition to loggers, the companies desired to employ sawmill workers, cooks, warehousemen, truck drivers, laundry workers, etc. Several of these company settlements have been organized within the last few months

and are showing progress, particularly where the men have had previous experience in woods operations.

The fears which were prevalent in 1942 and 1943 among Japanese about the "intense cold" and "deep snow" of Northern Ontario have been largely overcome by the success and good health of Japanese who have been working in that area for several years.

As in previous years, the assistance of local Citizens' Committees in a number of communities, in successfully re-establishing Japanese families, has been of great value. These Committees, composed of church and social workers and other public-spirited citizens, are active in a number of eastern cities, notably Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Montreal. The Committees concentrate on the more practical problems of finding suitable jobs, locating housing, welcoming newcomers, and introducing them to community activities.

(e) *General Effects of Resettlement*

The 850 people of Japanese origin who resided east of the Rockies at January 1, 1942, did not live in concentrated groups and experienced little difficulty in assimilation. The 13,000 additional Japanese persons who have transferred east since that time are for the most part well distributed and are gradually but steadily finding favourable acceptance with other sections of the population.* Job security is growing as a result of industry and efficiency; homes are being purchased; businesses are being opened†; acceptance in educational institutions, churches, clubs, unions, youth groups, etc., is increasing.

The large number who relocated from British Columbia during 1946 have been agreeably surprised with the way in which those who came east earlier have been re-established. The beneficial results have been undoubtedly due to the change from their restricted activities and interests on the Pacific Coast prior to evacuation, to their present "country-wide perspective". In a broader sense, too, the great majority realize that their future status in Canada is largely dependent upon themselves, their industry, integrity, loyalty and perseverance, as primarily Canadians rather than Japanese. This has been promoted in no small degree by the intelligent editorial policy of the *New Canadian*, the Japanese Canadian newspaper which itself set an example by transferring from British Columbia to Winnipeg in 1945.

This growth of economic and social basis has been accompanied by a widening of educational opportunities and occupational employment of which many Japanese have taken advantage. Evacuation and relocation have promoted the tendency among Japanese parents to keep their children in educational institutions longer in order to fit them better for postwar life. Increasing numbers of Canadian-born (Nisei) Japanese children are completing public schools, attending high schools and going on to universities.‡ A few are taking specialized college training in the United States. Many others are enrolled in trades schools, business colleges, night classes, adult education groups and correspondence courses. The recognition is prevalent that educational qualifications and special training are particularly valuable to citizens of a minority group. Canadian students of Japanese origin have won increasing numbers of awards in high schools, colleges and universities in the last few years.

The 1941 Census figures on occupations of Japanese and the Occupational Survey conducted in October, 1946, by the Department make an interesting comparison.§ Employment in the fishing industry has decreased from 16·2 per cent to ·9 per cent. Agricultural employment has increased from 18·6 per cent to 44·8 per cent. Other occupational groups vary slightly.

*There are 13,751 Japanese in provinces east of the Rockies at January 1, 1947.

†Typical businesses opened in the last couple of years in the East are: clothing stores, dressmaking shops, dry cleaners, tailoring shops, radio repair shops, insurance agencies, photograph studios, woodworking and furniture repair shops, sports supply stores, etc.

‡A recent survey shows close to two hundred Canadian-born Japanese at universities and colleges east of the Rockies.

§See Statistics in Appendix.

The changes within occupational groups are perhaps more significant. From small-scale growing of berries and vegetables to large-scale farming of sugar beets, grain, fruit, also dairying, market and nursery gardening, with modern equipment, has been a distinct trend. Many have changed from service in housework, dry cleaning plants and rooming-houses to a wide variety of service in homes, restaurants, hotels, hospitals, and day nurseries. Professional and office work prior to evacuation was mainly restricted to the concentrated Japanese communities; now people of Japanese origin are practising medicine, dentistry, nursing, teaching, engineering, law, commercial work, etc., in various provinces. The same expansion of opportunities within occupations has occurred in industry, manufacturing and trade.

The increase in numbers working can be attributed to the fact that many more of the younger people, particularly girls, are engaging in employment than was the case before evacuation. The 1941 Census reports that of 8,778 Japanese employed in British Columbia, 7,619 were male and 1,159 were female; while in October, 1946, of 9,624 Japanese employed across Canada 6,578 were male and 3,046 were female. Before the war the majority of young women remained in the home until marriage. Since 1942 many girls have left home to take eastern jobs and many others live with their families but take employment outside the home.

There is every reason to believe that relocation from the settlements in British Columbia will have been completed by the summer of 1947. With less than one-third of the people of Japanese origin in British Columbia, almost one-third on the Prairies, and more than one-third living in Eastern Canada, a much better distribution of the Japanese population has been achieved. Present reports confirm that the great majority of those who have moved east of the Rockies have no desire to return to the Pacific Coast. Although relocation has been, therefore, largely completed, assistance may have to be continued for some time to come until permanent and successful re-establishment of the evacuated people of Japanese origin has been fully accomplished across Canada.

CHAPTER VI

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
JANUARY, 1947

The following Statement of Government policy as affecting Japanese in Canada was released by the Prime Minister on January 24, 1947:

"The decision of the government respecting certain orders in council relating to persons of Japanese origin in Canada marks the substantial completion of a program contained in the statement I made in the House of Commons on August 4, 1944. At that time I indicated the following 'tentative measures' which the government proposed to put into effect:

- (a) Separation of the loyal from the disloyal among the persons of Japanese origin in Canada, and the removal from Canada of those who were disloyal;
- (b) Provisions to enable those loyal to Canada to remain and be treated 'fairly and justly'; and
- (c) Settlement throughout Canada, rather than exclusively in British Columbia, of persons of Japanese origin remaining in the country.

Under the provisions for assisted movement from Canada which the government put into effect, the separation of those whose continued presence would be undesirable in Canada has been accomplished on a voluntary basis. Nearly 4,000 persons of Japanese origin have now left Canada and returned to Japan. Among these were the Japanese whose deportation would have been necessary had they not gone voluntarily. Accordingly the provisions of the Order in Council (P.C. 7355 of December 15, 1945) permitting deportation as an emergency measure have been repealed. In view of the government's decision it is no longer necessary to continue the authority given by the Order in Council (P.C. 7357 of December 15, 1945) authorizing the establishment of a special commission to investigate the loyalty of persons of Japanese origin. That order, therefore, has also been repealed.

The government is retaining the authority to provide free passage and financial assistance to persons of Japanese origin wishing to move to Japan on a voluntary basis. The Order in Council (P.C. 7356 of December 15, 1945) respecting the revocation of the Canadian status of naturalized persons of Japanese origin who leave Canada, has also been repealed. This repeal will not, of course, restore the Canadian status of persons who have already lost such status.

With respect to the property of persons of Japanese origin who were removed from the Pacific coast, and whose property was sold by the Custodian, the government is of the opinion that the sales were made at a fair price. In all cases a complete appraisal was made before disposition. The total of the prices secured is greater in aggregate than the total appraisal value. To ensure, however, the fair treatment promised in 1944, the government is prepared in cases where it can be shown that a sale was made at less than a fair market value to remedy the injustice.

Of 20,558 persons of Japanese origin now in Canada, there are fewer than 1,700 who have not as yet settled in new homes and employment. Of these 1,700, a large proportion are aged persons, invalids, or persons otherwise unemployable. These persons are still in government relocation centres.

In 1941, out of a total population of 23,149 persons of Japanese origin, 22,096 resided in British Columbia; only 1,153 resided in all the rest of Canada. On December 31, 1946, the total had decreased to 20,558. Of this number only 6,776 were in British Columbia, while 13,782 now live in other parts of Canada. Since 1941 the population of British Columbia of Japanese origin has declined by 15,320—or approximately two-thirds. In addition, the pre-war concentration on the coast has been eliminated.

To assist in the resettlement of persons of Japanese origin the government provided free transportation to new locations in Canada, gave financial assistance in resettlement, and, through the Department of Labour, assisted in securing suitable employment outside British Columbia.

To ensure the success of the resettlement, the government has decided to continue the restrictions on movement which are at present in effect. The provision respecting fishing licences which applies to persons of Japanese origin will also be continued. All other Orders in Council and special controls respecting persons of Japanese origin, other than those necessary to complete the administration of assets already vested in the Custodian, have been revoked."

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION

The decision to evacuate persons of the Japanese race from the coastal area of British Columbia was taken as part of the joint United States-Canada scheme for the protection of the West Coast of North America following the declaration of war against Japan. The considerations of military necessity were paramount at that time. The evacuation was carried out by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the British Columbia Security Commission with every consideration for the evacuees which was possible in the circumstances.

Since the evacuation, the Government has endeavoured to achieve an equitable solution of the racial animosities and difficulties arising from the previous undue concentration of the Japanese on the West Coast. The policy has been twofold: gradual redistribution across Canada of those who desire to remain in this country and repatriation to Japan of those who desire to go to that country. The evacuees have been free to make their own choice voluntarily, and government assistance has been provided in either event. Eighty-three per cent have chosen to remain in Canada, and seventeen per cent to go to Japan.

While the evacuation and consequent dislocation adversely affected many of the evacuees, at least temporarily, this was also true of the wartime impact on many other residents of Canada who were drafted into service in the Armed Forces or compulsorily directed into essential lines of employment, to promote the national war effort.

In the administration of temporary Housing Centres and in the subsequent re-establishment program, the Department has endeavoured in all respects to promote the lasting welfare of the evacuated Japanese. Further, the Government has indicated its intention to deal fairly with those Japanese who have just claims with respect to the disposition of their pre-war property, and has acknowledged a continuing interest in the welfare of all those who are endeavouring to readjust themselves to a new environment elsewhere in Canada. The success of the Government's re-establishment program will be determined in the final analysis by its long-term effects on the Japanese Canadian minority group in particular, and on Canadian unity in general.

Of the 20,558 Japanese in Canada at January 1, 1947, nearly four out of five are Canadian citizens and nearly two out of three are Canadian-born.* The successful re-establishment of this minority group of Canadians necessitates a combination of community acceptance and of earnest endeavour by individual members of the group themselves. It requires co-operation among citizens' committees, church organizations, and all other groups interested in minority rights, to promote a better understanding of the position of the Japanese Canadians by the general population. In such a task any Government agency can give only limited assistance.

In conclusion, the Department of Labour desires to pay tribute to the staff of the Japanese Division who have given faithful and efficient service during the last five years; to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who have been closely associated with this work since 1941; to the officials of other Departments of Government who have been connected with various phases of Japanese administration since 1942; to the officials of the Provincial Governments who have co-operated in such matters as education, welfare, employment, and general re-establishment; and finally to the public-spirited groups and individual citizens in all parts of Canada who have helped the Departmental officials with wartime evacuation and postwar re-establishment of the Japanese.

†See Statistics in Appendix.

TABLE 1—DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE IN CANADA BY PROVINCES 1942-46

	1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947
	Jan. 1	July 1*	Jan. 1*	July 1	Jan. 1	July 1	Jan. 1	July 1	Jan. 1	July 1	Jan. 1
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	21,975	17,530	16,504	16,548	16,103	15,733	15,610	15,144	14,716	10,838	6,776
Alberta.....	534	3,160	3,231	3,420	3,469	3,569	3,559	3,650	3,681	4,176	4,180
Saskatchewan.....	100	130	129	177	153	143	157	158	164	320	505
Manitoba.....	30	1,080	1,084	1,110	1,094	1,123	1,052	1,103	1,052	1,250	1,186
TOTAL ON PRAIRIES.....	664	4,370	4,444	4,707	4,716	4,835	4,768	4,911	4,897	5,746	5,871
Ontario.....	132	1,200	1,650	1,939	2,424	2,613	2,914	3,194	3,742	4,852	6,616
Quebec.....	25	70	96	185	344	451	532	589	716	1,046	1,247
New Brunswick.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10
Prince Edward Island.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6
Nova Scotia.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL IN EASTERN CANADA.....	159	1,272	1,747	2,125	2,769	3,065	3,447	3,784	4,469	5,916	7,880
Yukon and North West Territories.....	39	30	30	29	29	28	29	28	30	31	31
TOTAL IN CANADA.....	22,837	23,202	22,725	23,409	23,617	23,661	23,854	23,867	24,112	22,531	20,558

* Figures Approximate.

TABLE 2.—JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—1942-46

	Departmental Housing Projects	Elsewhere in British Columbia	Totals
1942—Jan. 1.....		21,975	21,975
July 1*.....	3,162	14,368	17,530
1943—Jan. 1*.....	12,114	4,390	16,504
July 1.....	11,772	4,776	16,548
1944—Jan. 1.....	11,365	4,738	16,103
July 1.....	10,443	5,290	15,733
1945—Jan. 1.....	10,303	5,307	15,610
July 1.....	9,657	5,487	15,144
1946—Jan. 1.....	9,658	5,058	14,716
July 1.....	5,595	5,243	10,838
1947—Jan. 1.....	900	5,876	6,776

* Figures approximate.

TABLE 3.—NET COSTS* OF JAPANESE ADMINISTRATION—DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR 1942-46 (BY FISCAL YEARS)

1941-42.....	\$ 25,398.96†
1943-44.....	2,598,567.44
1942-43.....	4,266,106.21
1944-45.....	1,992,246.45
1945-46.....	2,046,593.37
1946-47.....	2,430,479.73‡
	<u>\$ 13,359,392.16</u>

*Net Costs are Net Expenditures less Revenues.

†Expended in March, 1942.

‡Current total April 1 to December 31, 1946, including repatriation costs of approximately \$1,005,000 for persons repatriated to Japan in this period.

TABLE 4. (a)—REPATRIATION SURVEY

(To March 25, 1946)	Declarations for Repatriation		Requests for Revocation of Declarations for Repatriation	
	Adults Signing	Dependent Children	Adults Signing	Dependent Children
British Columbia.....	5,845	3,416	3,908	1,690
East of the Rockies.....	1,047	324	619	96
ALL CANADA.....	6,892	3,740	4,527	1,786
	10,632		6,313	

NOTES: (1) Numbers included in Declarations for Repatriation up to August 31, 1945, were 6,844 adults and 3,503 children, totalling 10,347. Up to Dec. 1, 1946 there were 6,996 adults and 3,817 children, totalling 10,813. (2) Numbers included in Requests for Revocation up to August 31, 1945, the time of the armistice with Japan, were 200 adults and 85 children, totalling 285.

TABLE 4. (b)—REPATRIATION SURVEY BY NATIONALITY

(To March 25, 1946)

	Adults Signing	Dependent Children
Japanese Nationals.....	2,609	16
Naturalized Canadians.....	1,297	2
Canadian-born.....	1,939	3,398
British Columbia.....	5,845	3,416
Japanese Nationals.....	323	1
Naturalized Canadians.....	139	0
Canadian-born.....	585	323
East of the Rockies.....	1,047	324
Japanese Nationals.....	2,932	17
Naturalized Canadians.....	1,436	2
Canadian-born.....	2,524	3,721
ALL CANADA.....	6,892	3,740
	10,632	

TABLE 5.—RELOCATION EAST OF ROCKIES BY YEARS 1942-46

(Figures approximate)

	To Prairies	To Eastern Canada	Total
1942.....	3,925	1,850	5,775
1943.....	210	960	1,170
1944.....	100	500	600
1945.....	125	800	925
1946.....	1,150	3,550	4,700
TOTALS.....	5,510	7,660	13,170

TABLE 6.—NATIONAL STATUS OF JAPANESE IN CANADA

		June, 1941 Census	July 1, 1944	Jan. 1, 1947
Japanese Nationals.....	Number.....	5,924	5,815	4,420
	Per cent.....	27.7	24.6	21.5
Naturalized Canadians.....	Number.....	3,159	3,321	2,589
	Per cent.....	13.6	14.0	12.6
Canadian Born.....	Number.....	14,119	14,525	13,549
	Per cent.....	58.7	61.4	65.9
TOTAL JAPANESE IN CANADA.....	Number.....	23,202	23,661	20,558
	Per cent.....	100	100	100

TABLE 7. (a)—OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED JAPANESE ADULTS IN CANADA 1941 AND 1946

	1941 Census (14 years and over)		October 1946 (16 years and over)	
		%		%
1. Professional and Office Workers.....	358	4.1	263	2.7
2. Industry and Manufacturing.....	1,371	15.6	1,481	15.4
3. Trade (mostly retail).....	736	8.4	742	7.7
4. Service (mostly domestic).....	976	11.1	963	10.0
5. Logging and Millwork.....	724	8.2	1,033	10.7
6. Farming and Gardening.....	1,639	18.6	4,310	44.8
7. Fishing and Fish Canning.....	1,423	16.2	80	0.9
8. Miscellaneous Employment†.....	1,551	17.6	752	7.8
	8,778	100.0	9,624	100.0

NOTE: 1941 Census figures are for British Columbia only, while October 1946 figures are for all Canada; but the figures for employed adults among the few hundred Japanese east of Rockies in 1941 probably would not alter percentages materially.

TABLE 7. (b)—OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED ADULTS BY REGIONS, OCTOBER 1946

October 1946	British Columbia		Prairies		Eastern Canada		Totals		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
1. Prof. and Office.....	18	32	17	20	80	96	115	148	263
2. Industry and Mfg.....	13*	239*	252*	87*	748	142	1,013	468	1,481
3. Trade.....	4	2	10	5	502	219	516	226	742
4. Service.....	10	109	14	89	435	306	459	504	963
5. Logging, etc.....	616*	.....	49*	.....	368	.....	1,033	.....	1,033
6. Farming, etc.....	945*	250*	1,374*	1,089*	490	162	2,809	1,501	4,310
7. Fishing, etc.....	.....	.....	48	22	10	.....	58	22	80
8. Miscellaneous†.....	116	65	110	43	298	120	524	228	752
	1,722	697	1,874	1,355	2,931	1,045	6,527	3,097	9,624

* These vary with the season, as many farmers work in woods and factories during slack seasons on farm.

† Includes students, small groups such as railway workers, housewives who also work outside house, and general labourers.

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